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REPORT OF
CENTRAL STATES SECTIONAL EXTENSION CONFERENCES
ON RURAL YOUTH

La. Fayette, Indiana, March 19-20, 1945
Minneapolis, Minnesota, March 22-23, 1945
Kansas City, Missouri, March 26-27, 1945

THEME:

PROBLEMS OF FARM YOUNG PEOPLE

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Extension Service
Washington 25, D. C.

JUL 12 1945

TO THE

CONFERENCE

OF THE

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Organization of the three conferences	3
The program	3
High lights of the youth situation	4
Summary of reports of discussion groups	
Topic I. Newer needs and opportunities of farm young people (Situation)	5
Topic II. What should be included in an extension pro- gram for farm young people? (Program)	6
Topic III. What newer methods may be used in an extension program for farm young people? (Methods)	9
Topic IV. How should an extension program for farm young people be organized, administered, and evaluated? (Administrative organization)	12
Organization and functions of the Ohio Older Rural Youth Committee.....	14
Summary of remarks by Reuben Brigham	15
Attendance	16

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REPORT OF CENTRAL STATES EXTENSION CONFERENCES ON PROBLEMS OF
FARM YOUNG PEOPLE

Owing to travel restrictions it was necessary to hold the Central States conference on problems of farm young people in 3 sections of 4 States each rather than have one conference attended by extension people from 12 States. The section meetings were held at the Union Building, Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind., March 19-20, for Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio; Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn., March 22-23, for Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; and Hotel President, Kansas City, Mo., March 26-27, for Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska. Those in attendance included 3 extension directors, 6 assistant or associate directors, 14 home demonstration leaders or assistants, 33 4-H Club leaders or assistants, 12 county agent leaders or assistants, 8 youth leaders, 9 specialists, 5 county agricultural and 3 county home demonstration agents.

ORGANIZATION OF THE THREE CONFERENCES

All three conferences were organized with the same program. A State director of extension or someone representing him presided at each half-day session. After a preliminary presentation by either Federal or State representatives on the topic for that half day the conference was divided into two groups for discussion. A discussion leader and a secretary were appointed in advance for each group. From 1 to 1½ hours was available for discussion. The conference then reconvened into general session, and the secretary of each discussion group reported the high lights of its discussion. The secretaries and chairmen then collaborated in preparing a report for their discussion topic. The three reports of each topic were blended into one report for the topic by representatives of the Federal Extension office. General sessions convened at 9 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. each day.

THE PROGRAM

The program was concerned with the problems of farm young people and extension programs in relation thereto. Each of four topics was discussed for half a day as follows:

- Topic I. Newer needs and opportunities of farm young people. (Situation.) The discussion was opened by Karl Knaus at the La Fayette conference and by R. A. Turner at the Minneapolis and Kansas City conferences.
- Topic II. What should be included in an extension program for farm young people? (Program.) Two States reported on "Our one best job with farm young people" -- Indiana and Michigan at La Fayette; Wisconsin and North Dakota at Minneapolis; and Missouri and Iowa in Kansas City.
- Topic III. What newer methods may be used in an extension program for farm young people? (Methods.) The discussion was opened by two States reporting "Our suggestions" -- Ohio and Illinois at La Fayette; Minneapolis and South Dakota at Minneapolis; and Nebraska and Kansas at Kansas City.

Topic IV. How should an extension program for farm young people be organized, administered, and evaluated? (Administrative organization.) Discussion was opened by representatives of two States reporting "Our ideas" -- C. C. Lang, Ohio, and J. C. Spitler, Illinois, at La Fayette; H. E. Rilling, North Dakota, and P. E. Miller, Minnesota, at Minneapolis; P. C. Taff, Iowa, and H. J. Umberger, Kansas, at Kansas City.

HIGH LIGHTS OF THE YOUTH SITUATION*

1. Most of the recommendations of the Central States Conference on Problems of Farm Young People held at Ames, Iowa, 4 years ago are still good.
2. Topics to be considered here include:
 - a. Newer needs and opportunities.
 - b. Program.
 - c. Methods.
 - d. Administration.
3. Young people are interested in discussing their needs and opportunities under present and postwar situations.
4. Farm young people are assuming responsibilities beyond their years and recognize the influence on their situation of--
 - a. More food production by fewer workers.
 - b. Use of labor saving devices.
 - c. Conservation of man-hours and human life through safety programs.
 - d. Farm fire prevention.
 - e. Newer and better methods of doing things on the farm and in the home.
5. They seek a voice in postwar planning because of the normal desire to establish themselves in the community.
6. The postwar period is already here for those men and women discharged from the armed services or the war industry.
 - a. Population movement is toward the city in periods of high employment and toward the farm in periods of depression.
 - b. Agriculture is able to absorb probably 1,000,000 persons of the 4,000,000 who have left the land in recent years.
 - c. In case of industrial depression many more than 1,000,000 may try to return.

* Jointly prepared by R. A. Turner and Karl Knaus and presented by Knaus at La Fayette and by Turner at Minneapolis and Kansas City.

7. There is a potential clientele of 7,500,000 young men and women aged 18-25 on the farms and in the villages. On February 1, 1945, 303,000 were deferred for agricultural work. Approximately 100,000 are discharged per month. Approximately 200,000 farms need new operators each year.
8. Of the 1,400,000 farm boys in the armed services 800,000 expect to return to the farm.
9. Only 12 percent of rural young people 16 to 25 belong to any organization.
10. There is wide interest among farm organizations and others in the farm youth group. Extension has a great opportunity to provide educational service to this group.
11. It is within the local community that the human job of helping the veteran find a new life must be done.
12. An extension program for young people should be developed in such a way as not to affect adversely existing popular programs. It should be an integral part of a whole program, supplementing Extension's present service to the public through 4-H Clubs and adult programs in agriculture and home economics.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF DISCUSSION GROUPS

The three conference reports on each of the four topics were summarized by the Federal Extension office as reported below.

Topic I. Newer needs and opportunities of farm young people. (Situation.)

Indications are that fundamentally the needs of farm young people today are not greatly different from those at any other time except as they are influenced by dislocations during the war period or by the present artificial economic situation created as a result of the war. Those who have been in service or working in industry will need to be assimilated into the community life as quickly as possible and in the most natural manner. There are about 7,500,000 young people between the ages of 18 and 26 on our farms and in our villages. Studies indicate that only about 12 percent of our farm young people belong to any organized group. This indicates a definite need for expanding the number of organizations and the membership in organizations to which young people are eligible. If membership is open to both men and women such organizations can furnish opportunity for social intercourse, provide leadership and followership experience, and otherwise satisfy the urge for group activities. They also provide an opportunity for wholesome recreation and for enlarging through discussion the understanding of community, State, national, and even international problems.

Guidance needs include assistance in selecting a vocation, developing an understanding of the responsibilities of marriage, and in understanding the relationship between farm production, industrial production, and military service in time of war. This should be followed by suggestions that will help young people make adjustments to a more normal civilian life after the war.

Training needs include opportunity to complete a formal education in spite of dislocations caused by military service or farm or industrial employment; and opportunities for young wives who may have been employed in office or factory to learn improved homemaking practices. There will be particular need for guidance and training for newer services brought about by changes during the war period, such as custom use of larger machinery like combines, terracing equipment, etc.; servicing complicated farm machinery such as tractors, spraying equipment, etc.; newer processing and marketing methods--dehydration, production of high quality products, etc. Adults should understand that young people need opportunity to gain leadership-follower-ship experience through participation in adult organizations of the community such as farm organizations and the church. There is need for farm boys and girls who leave the farm for the city to have pleasant memories of the home farm which can be brought about only through pleasant experiences on the farm and in the community. Having this attitude on the part of farm boys and girls in the city will do much to bring about better understanding of rural problems on the part of city people.

There is need for a continuing flow of technical information on agriculture, homemaking, and leadership practices. This can be accomplished best through an increased extension personnel to meet the needs of this segment of our total rural population.

Topic II. What should be included in an extension program for farm young people? (Program.)

The objectives of an extension program should be to show the way for greater opportunities for those who remain on the farm and to foster sympathetic understanding of rural living situations by those who leave the farm. More specifically the objectives of an extension youth program are:

1. To provide opportunity for the fullest possible self-expression and individual development of youth.
2. To provide vocational information and counsel that will assist youth in their selection of a life work.
3. To stimulate youth to acquire desirable knowledge and skills in the arts of farming, homemaking, and other vocations and thereby improve their own standards of living and the Nation's efficiency.
4. To assist farm youth to find opportunities for economic independence, personal growth and development, and community service.
5. To develop in youth an appreciation of the importance of family unity.
6. To develop a fuller and wider appreciation of farming as a way of life, and bring about a better understanding between rural and urban people.
7. To emphasize the importance of community service and activities to young people and provide opportunity for participation in them.
8. To encourage an appreciation of cultural values and provide opportunity for the social and spiritual development of youth.

9. To provide opportunity for training in democracy and citizenship and for leadership and followership experience as a basis for active participation in community organizations at the earliest possible age.
10. To provide opportunity for study and discussion of broad economic and social issues.
11. To encourage youth to strive for high standards of personal health and to assume responsibility for community health programs.

In planning its program Extension should:

1. Awaken the public to the existing problems of rural young people.
2. Provide background information and assist young people to study their problems.
3. Obtain understanding of problems among already organized groups.
4. Encourage families to discuss these problems.

More specifically the extension program should:

1. Consider the returning veterans, those returning from industry, and those remaining on the farm as one group.
2. Recognize that young people desire to be treated as adults and make it possible for them to plan and take part in most of the projects designed and carried on by adults. They reject activities designed for boys and girls of younger 4-H Club age. Only a few special projects need be set up for this group.
3. Help to build a type of community to which young people will want to return after the war and in which they will want to establish their homes.
4. Encourage participation of young people in developing all programs for the community.
5. Place emphasis on helping rural youth to discover their individual and community needs and assist them in planning a program to solve these problems. They should develop their own program. Extension should be a source of counsel and information.

Subject-matter Content of Program

Production problems have been uppermost in our minds. The same amount of thought should be given to social, family-relationship, health, recreation, marketing, and community phases of the program. Many problems confront the youth who are returning to rural communities from war industries. In an inflationary period one of the greatest problems is the lack of appreciation of money values. Extension can aid by encouraging family financial planning

and better farm business practices. Extension can also aid with conservation of natural and human resources, and recreation through camps, music, crafts, social games, dramatics, discussion; with community services through Red Cross, U.S.O., hospital units, war drives, church; with safety--individual, farm or home, highway, community; philosophy of life--spirituality, importance of each individual's contribution to life, cultural development.

Training for Leadership and Followership

Experience in leadership contributes to cooperative followership. The extension program should encourage young people to study and discuss together such things of common interest as housing, economic adjustments, health, family relationships. Young people also need opportunities to develop leadership through working with their own group. This provides youth a fine opportunity for self-expression and growth. There is opportunity for Extension to help youth to organize or reorganize their groups based on their own desires and problems. Many boys who were not recognized as leaders when they were in 4-H work have become outstanding leaders in the armed services. To be most effective in its training work with leaders Extension should:

1. Understand more fully the latent characteristics of leaders.
2. Accelerate training of extension personnel in the development of leadership.
3. Provide training in recreation so young people can serve as leaders in this field in the community.
4. Be more aggressive in encouraging the community to urge young people to serve as directors and committeemen in adult groups.
5. Set an example by including young people in our own planning committees.

Guidance

Guidance is recognized as one of the great needs of young people. Extension should supply guidance counsel and service in the older youth program to enable young people to do for themselves. Extension is qualified and prepared to advise young people in special problems as:

1. How to get started in farming.
2. Setting up a new rural home.
3. Housing.
4. Family relationships.

These are particularly important during the early postwar period when many young people will be establishing homes.

Special Service to Veterans

It should be reemphasized that returning veterans, young people returning from industry, and those remaining on the farm should as far as possible be considered as one group. There are some special services to veterans and the communities in which they will reside, however, which should be considered in an extension program. These include:

1. Helping the rural community to understand its responsibility to the returning serviceman—that the parents, relatives, and neighbors of the returning serviceman know best his desires, needs, and capabilities. Urge the community not to leave the full responsibility of rehabilitation of the veteran to the Government.
2. Assist in the natural absorption of the veteran and his family into the life of the community as soon as possible. The less obviously this is done, the better.
3. Encourage organizations and churches to bring them into their groups.
4. Extension agents write to veterans' families outlining the help that Extension can give. Do not urge assistance on the veterans.
5. Since many veterans' wives will be strangers to the community it is essential that the extension program:
 - a. Be adjusted to the needs of veterans' wives.
 - b. Use different methods and techniques, as necessary.
 - c. Adjust subject-matter material to the limited experience of these rural homemakers.

Topic III. What newer methods may be used in an extension program for farm young people. (Methods.)

It was generally agreed that Extension should offer service to all rural youth groups on program development regardless of the affiliation of the groups. Some counties have several organizations of rural youth—as many as nine in one Illinois county. In other areas one county group is the rule. A few States have State-wide organizations with State officers. Indiana not only has a State organization but also has 10 districts with officers which meet four times a year. In one or two States organization work with farm youth is incidental in Extension, this being handled by one of the farm organizations. The program in these States is largely service.

The greater the number of organizations in a county, the greater the need for additional voluntary leaders. This provides opportunity for participation by larger numbers of young people. The advantages of county organization are that it builds solidarity and enlarges vision, satisfies the social interests of the group, provides wider contacts for young people, and economizes on the agent's time. Disadvantages are that only a small number of young people are reached. The community type of organization presents opportunity to develop

more leaders and should enable more young people to participate. Within either the county or community organization, commodity or special interest groups may function as interest in any activity or enterprise develops. The situation in the county will usually determine the best type of organization. The type of organization now existent may be aided by:

- a. Helping groups to determine their needs and developing a program which includes the things they want to do.
- b. Developing a council of representatives of all organizations of young people to develop a unified community or county program.
- c. Offering materials or instruction on subjects where there is an apparent need.
- d. Helping to plan recreation program.
- e. Striving to include all youth of the community, avoiding cliques, and developing a cooperative program, not a competitive one.

The extent to which young people assume responsibility for their own program often determines its success. Young people should be encouraged to do their own thinking, use their abilities, and under guidance develop their own program. It is better if their program can be a part of the whole extension program rather than separate. Participation in preparing their program will take care of many of the questions about their interests—whether married or not, age limits, etc. Specific suggestions include having young people—

1. Serve on county fair exhibits committee or supervise a department of the county fair.
2. Serve as junior leader, as assistant to an adult leader, or by giving direct help to younger members.
3. Carry on test plots or other experimental programs, thus influencing adult practices.
4. Prepare lists of young people in the county with information on their activities, interests, potentialities, etc.
5. Analyze their own problems and determine their own program.
6. Decide whether or not they want an organization and what type.
7. Actually play a part in extension program planning.

Project Activities

There is need for and interest on the part of young people in broad project activities such as leadership development, tractor maintenance, various crop and livestock enterprises, keeping farm records, being junior partners with their fathers or others in the farm business, soil conservation programs, or special programs like safety or improvement of quality of milk. Groups may

sponsor short courses for themselves or others the program of which has been determined by themselves. It seems that older youth are not so greatly interested in standard projects as 4-H or adults. They like to try out their own thinking and ingenuity. The greatest demand for assistance will be with special-interest groups. Youth are keenly interested in group activities. Good examples are educational tours, such as to the courthouse to study local government, to radio stations, newspaper plants, etc. Many groups have only recreation on their programs because they have had unsatisfactory experience with subject-matter presentations, discussions, and materials presented by inferior speakers and leaders. Extension can foster activities with youth by offering service to all groups, by conducting radio programs, writing special columns in the newspapers and by organizing young people into groups and developing their interest until the desire to develop their own program is created. The program should be kept an open program, avoiding a tendency to be exclusive. The psychological characteristics of young people should be kept clearly in mind as program activities are considered. It is usually best to start with a small-group appeal rather than with a large-group or mass appeal.

Youth in Adult Programs

Greater use can be made of educational services available from such agencies as the State department of health, churches, and farm organizations. A county young people's council including members of the different youth groups can do much to develop a program that will reach all organizations and groups in the county. The time has probably not yet arrived for a national organization, although some benefits might result.

Extension needs to consider how a program for this group may be built into the whole extension program. There are differences of opinion as to how the start may best be made. Some argue that the county group is the best starting point, as it has more youth appeal, makes better use of agent's time, better satisfies the social desires of youth, and builds solidarity. Others argue that it is better to start with the special interests. Probably the best approach is to adapt the pattern of organization to general situations in the community. Some suggestions to follow in developing a program for farm young people may include:

1. Ascertaining basic needs of young people from themselves and in their situations.
2. Recognizing the psychological characteristics of young men and women.
3. Suggesting that young people seek an unbiased adviser.
4. Suggesting the importance of seeking information from reliable authorities.
5. Urging that programs be planned democratically.
6. Using recognized techniques, as J.I.T., J.M.T., pantomime, one-act plays, mock radio programs, discussion groups, practice demonstrations, unit approach to farm and home problems, etc.

7. Including help on leadership and organization problems rather than only on specific commodities.
8. Planning to reach all farm youth. (Find out who and how many.)
9. Considering the development of the individual.
10. Arranging for young people to have an active part in formulating their own programs.
11. Building programs on interests and needs. Action programs are usually most desired by young people.
12. Being democratic--let them run it themselves, under guidance.
13. Developing a long-time program.
14. Developing a unified extension program of which the youth program is a part.
15. Doing the job well.

Topic IV. How should an extension program for farm young people be organized, administered, and evaluated? (Administrative organization.)

The group with which we are here concerned may be defined as "a group of young people between 4-H ages and adult age, primarily rural, with interest in extension programs." It is difficult to set age boundaries, for interest is not always determined by age. Marital status also is not the only determining factor since many remain with the group after marriage. It is suggested that the program be developed to meet the needs of the group regardless of age. Individuals will then determine that portion of the program with which they wish to be associated.

Interesting the Specialists, Supervisors, and County Workers

The challenge to other segments of the extension staff than strictly youth workers should be in the fact that young men and young women on the farms now are the future cooperators for the adult extension program a few years hence. It is important that youth programs be given higher priority in the extension program than they have had. Opportunity should be given specialists to become associated with the rural-youth program so that they may have a more concrete idea of its potentialities for their work. The specialist's contribution is primarily that of a teacher while the supervisor's is primarily that of a coordinator. The county extension agent assists in the organization and carrying out of the program on a county level. The supervisor can interest agents in doing work with older youth and also make contact with specialists to discuss needs for programs and materials in the field. The supervisor can help the agent to budget time so that the youth program may have its just share of his attention. More specifically specialists can conduct short courses for special-interest groups; attend special meetings of youth groups on selected subjects; prepare materials for groups and for agents' use with groups; also, work with groups in camps. County workers can help people to develop a well-

balanced program which will include work with youth. They can organize groups and work with them, can help keep the Extension program moving from 4-H to older youth and then to adult work.

A small number of workers specially assigned to work with young people are needed on the State staff. One man and one woman will make a desirable beginning for a State rural youth staff. At present it is not generally desirable to label any workers at the county level as older-youth workers. The older-youth program should be coordinated with the whole extension program. The use of a separate specialist staff to develop older-youth materials should be avoided, as preparation of materials is one good way to interest the existing specialist's staff in this work. Also, specialists can provide a continuing program from early 4-H Club work through the youth groups to adult extension. Rural youth should not be a new and separate program but should be made to fit into the regular program now in the counties. Where a large extension staff is set up in the counties a definite plan with responsibilities for each worker should be made. Workers in the State office should unify their plans so that several separate programs will not be thrust upon the county agent. The family-relations specialist should have a particularly important part in programs with this age group. A committee of State staff members for rural-youth work is an effective means of interesting different segments of the extension staff in work with this group. The plan of organization of such a committee in Ohio is made a part of this report.

Evaluation of the rural-youth program is made easier if objectives are carefully set up for the program. A few criteria suggested are:

1. Growth of membership in the organization.
2. Interest expressed by the members.
3. Number of youth reached.
4. Extent to which activities attempted have been accomplished by the individuals or the group.
5. Recognition of youth leaders in adult community activities.
6. Diminishing dependence of the group on leadership outside the group.
7. Participation in relation to the number of youth available.

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE OHIO

OLDER RURAL YOUTH COMMITTEE

Functions Chairmen Responsible Plan

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Buckeye ORY and other publicity | Marjorie Luh | 1. Provide general news and special stories
2. Use coeditors |
| 2. Supervision and planning with-- | H. W. Harshfield, N. East | 1. Work with district chairmen |
| a. Coed groups | W. H. Palmer, Western | 2. Tie in with supervisors in county planning |
| b. Young married groups | C. C. Lang, S. East | |
| c. Young farmers' groups | | |
| d. Informal instruction | | |
| 3. Discussion materials and radio | J. P. Schmidt | 1. Prepare materials
2. Promote radio programs |
| 4. Social and recreational activities | Marjorie Luh | 1. Spearhead program |
| 5. Agricultural units | R. D. Barden | 1. Spearhead program |
| 6. Home economics units | Roberta Falkenstein | 1. Spearhead program |
| 7. Public problems in agriculture | Floyd DeLashmutt | 1. Spearhead program |
| 8. Relationships | B. B. Spohn | 1. Work out plans with Farm Bureau, Grange, and others |
| 9. Studies and evaluation | A. R. Mangus | 1. Conduct studies as needed |

Committee Plan

Chairman--C. C. Lang

Secretary--Marjorie Luh

1. Meet bimonthly--first Saturday morning of odd months--8:30 a.m.
2. At each committee meeting each subchairman to make report, either (a) functions accomplished or (b) problem or proposed program for discussion
3. Secretary to send reports of meetings to committee members, area chairmen, H. C. Ramsower, and R. B. Tom, general and home-economics supervisors.
4. Call meetings as necessary.

SUMMARY OF REMARKS BY REUBEN BRIGHAM

"As We Go Home"

Early provision by State extension services for the adequate servicing of rural youth between the approximate ages of 10 and 30 years is vital to the development of the agriculture and rural life of the United States of the next 25 years, and is equally vital to the future of cooperative extension work. Particularly is there need for developing an effective program of service to rural young men and women between the approximate ages of 20 and 30. Also, for integrating this work with 4-H Club work at the younger age limit and with regular adult extension work at the older age limits.

In planning a service to rural youth, consideration should be given to the situation and needs of every agent and interested group. This should include (1) those returning from the armed forces; (2) those returning from war plants and war industries; (3) those who have been carrying on farm production as deferred farm workers; (4) those in the IV-F classification who have not been inducted into even limited military service; and (5) the wives of the men in each of the foregoing groups. There is also a sixth group of younger rural people whom we may designate as oncoming youth and who are now receiving education and training through the public school system through vocational courses in agriculture and home economics and through membership in 4-H Clubs. All these groups are in the rural-youth picture and should be enlisted and integrated into an all-out community and county effort to (1) rebuild and conserve the soil resources on every farm; (2) maintain farm buying power; (3) rebuild and vitalize rural community life.

The rural-youth needs of each locality should be inventoried by the people of the locality with the encouragement and assistance of extension workers. Programs of lasting character and practical in their social and economic values should be set up by the people themselves in full consultation with their own rural-youth leadership. Specific activities, both for rural-youth groups and for rural youth as individuals, should be determined upon and listed and a sound foundation laid for the economic and social development of rural youth as individuals and as members of groups with common interests and purposes.

Several types of rural-youth organizations, such as county-wide groups, district groups representing a group of several communities within a county, and community youth groups, are all meeting with success, and it is doubtful if any one uniform pattern for organization should be attempted or even considered. The main thought should be to stimulate and advise rural youth in both individual and group thought and action.

It should be the object of the Cooperative Extension Service to see provided in every rural county some type of rural youth activity and organization calculated to serve best the interests of each community and its rural youth. One of the first steps, if it has not already been taken, is to set up a State extension committee on rural youth, representative of the different groups of your staff - home demonstration leaders, district agents, specialists, 4-H youth, and county agricultural and home demonstration agents. This committee should be charged with the responsibility of planning and getting under way a comprehensive extension program for rural young people. There is time, possibly, a year, in which to inventory the situation, to develop a plan, and to bring about effective action. The year ahead should not be wasted through delayed action or haphazard planning. It is already 12 o'clock--tomorrow is here. There is a job to be done.

ATTENDANCE

La Fayette

Illinois:

J. C. Spitler
E. I. Pilchard
Clareta Walker
Anna W. Searl

Michigan:

H. A. Berg
A. G. Kettunen
Rachel Markwell
G. R. Schlubatis

Ohio:

C. C. Lang
R. D. Barden
Marjorie Luh
Mary Grierson

Indiana:

L. E. Hoffman
H. F. Ainsworth
Lella Gaddis
May Masten
Irma Winkleblack
F. L. McReynolds
O. W. Mansfield
Edna Troth
Elsie Glasgow
E. Losey
W. R. Amick
W. C. Kolb
J. C. Ralston
E. A. Holm

Minneapolis

Minnesota:

Director Miller
A. J. Kittleson
S. H. Rutford
Julia Newton
Amy Wessel
Esther Kowen
R. H. Giberson
P. C. Johnson
H. A. Pflughoeft
Kathleen Flom
Margaret Forbes
G. I. Prickett
C. E. Bublitx
S. B. Cleland
J. B. McNulty
B. V. Beadle
C. L. McNelly
A. E. Engebretson
W. A. Peters
P. J. Moore

North Dakota:

Director Haslerud
H. E. Rilling
N. D. Gorman
Grace DeLong
B. J. Bernston
Ruth Shepard
Paulina Reynolds

South Dakota:

Dean Eberle
M. S. Opdahl
Gertrude Fenn
Nellie McLaughlin
G. F. Pepper
N. E. Beers

Wisconsin:

W. McNeel
E. A. Jorgenson
Blanche Lee
B. L. Carter
Mrs. Elsa Bate

Kansas City

Iowa:

P. C. Taff
Esther Taskerud
G. A. Lineweaver
Dorothy Simmons

Missouri:

R. S. Clough
T. T. Martin
Amy Kelly
R. B. Baker
Rena Jenkins
Jane Hinote
May Sontag
Cleta Null
Opal Roberson
H. M. Hunt

U. S. D. A.:

Reuben Brigham
Karl Knaus
Eunice Heywood at La Fayette
R. A. Turner at Minneapolis and Kansas City
W. R. Tascher at Kansas City

Guests:

E. L. Kirkpatrick, Pathfinder Magazine, at Minneapolis
Geo. McCullough, Federal Cartridge Co., at Minneapolis
T. A. Erickson, General Mills, at Minneapolis
W. A. Robinson, Farm Credit Administration, at Kansas City
Ray Cuff, National Livestock Loss Prevention Board, at Kansas City
James Drew, University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis

Kansas:

Director H. J. Umberger
J. H. Johnson
Georgiana Smurthwaite
Mary Elsie Border
C. R. Jaccard
O. B. Glover
E. H. Teagarden

Nebraska:

H. G. Gould
L. I. Frisbie
J. P. Ross
N. W. Gaines
Mrs. Nell Wright
Alegra Wilkins
T. H. Alexander

25th 1894

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NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

1875

This image shows a blank, aged, light brown page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a textured, slightly mottled appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, characteristic of old paper. There is no text or other markings on the page.

1820

1871

— 2 —